NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIRLO S GARDEN, Broadway .- SATANELLA. WALLACK'S THEATRE Broadway, -AMERICANS IN

WINTER GALDEN, Breatway .- NELL GWENNE LAURA KEENE'S THEATHE, Bendway.-Rouge Dia-

NEW BOW PRY THEATRE, BO DOY, -HANDSOME JACK-THE MANAGE LOUBS-THE MADE PLUTE-GUSTATUS III. -BOWERY THEATER, Bease - RICHELIEU-DARNLEY-

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, No. 485 Broadway .- G LAND BARNUN'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, MINNER WARRING, Color Nort, Living Hippopranus, &c., at all hours. -Rate : - After room and Evening. BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-way - Ethiopian Songs, Buklasquas, Dancas, &c. -Black

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway -ETHIOFIAN

COOPER INSTITUTE, Broadway -- DR COLTON'S EXEL-BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway. Living WILE

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Brondway. - Ballers, PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOFIAN

New York, Friday, February 27, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The rebels appear to be actively engaged in making raids on this side of the Rappahannock. It is stated by a Washington journal that on the night before last a picket guard of Union cavalry, on the Chantilly roads, out from Centreville, was pounced upon, and all but one man captured, by a force of a hundred rebels, after firing two rounds. It is also ascertained that a number of the enemy crossed the river the same night at Kelly's Ford. a few miles from Rappahannock Station, threatening Stafford Court House; that quite a large body of them occupy Warrenton, and that Stonewall Jackson is pushing up the valley towards Stras-

By an arrival from Port Royal we are put in posnession of further information concerning the difference between Generals Hunter and Foster, the leading facts of which we before published. General Hunter has peremptorily ordered the staff of General Faster to leave his department and proceed North by the first steamer; and he has also put General Stevenson, of General Foster's corps. under arrest at Hilton Head, for stating in conversation with his brother officers that he objected to the employment of negro troops in the government service, and that he would as soon be beaten as employ them as soldiers. However, as General Foster has since gone to Washington for instructions and again returned to Port Royal, it is probable that the difficulty as to the commands will be all settled, and everything will be soon right

The news from the West is important. From Kentucky we learn that the enemy were retreating from the State by way of Mount Sterling and Hazel Green, and that Colonel Kunkle, with a force of eighteen hundred men, was pursuing them. On the other hand, despatches from Cincinnati tell various stories of the progress of the Kentucky raid-one to the effect that Gen. Breck. inridge is advancing on Lexington with twenty thousand rebels, and that our troops were falling back upon that point. The Union transport Hetty Gilman, with forage and provisions, was captured by a band of Morgan's guerillas at a and fears were entertained that the steamer D. B. Campbell, bound for Bowling Green, would share the same fate.

The rebels were overtaken vesterday near Mt. Sterling, and were completely beaten, after a brisk

The capture of the ram Queen of the West is confirmed by an arrival at Cairo. The destruction of a rebel steamer by the Indianola near Port Hudson is reported. A full and highly interesting description of her daring run through the blockade at Vicksburg is given to-day in our correspondence from the headquarters of General Grant's army. Much suffering is said to exist at Vicksburg, and deserters from there state that unless relief soon arrives the rebels will be compelled to evacuate

A cowardly attack was made on Wednesday by a rebel band upon a train of cars, filled with people, going from Louisville to Nashville, at a place named Woodburn, twelve miles below Bowling Green. The cars were burned, and the locomotive was sent ahead in the hope that it would come into collision with an up passenger train; but owing to the state of the roads the plan failed.

The schooner Wm. Stairs, which arrived at Halifax yesterday from Trinidad, reports that on February 10, in latitude 27, longitude 68, she exchanged signals with the Alabams. She first showed the federal and then the Confederate flag.

A despatch from Charleston to the Savannah Republican, dated the 14th, says that three steamers (the Ruby, Leopard and Wagner) from Nassau on the 9th, arrived there that morning with valuable cargoes; and that the steamer Douglass ran out successfully last night and took Hon. James B. Clay, of Kentucky, for Liverpool. It continues to say that the blockade is virtually raised, as not a gun was fired at any of these vessels.

A Liverpool letter of February 9, in the Manchester Examiner, noticing the arrival of the American food ship George Griswold at Liverpool, mentions, as showing the way in which some people reciprocate the sympathy of our transatiantic brethren, the fact that as the George Griswold was coming into port with succor for our distressed operatives, the steamer Dolphin was sailing out with a cargo of munitions of war, &c., en route, via Nassau, for a Confederate port.

The Paris Moniteur contains decrees confirming two nominations to the rank of Knight in the Le. gion of Honor, made by the commander-in-chief of the expedition in Mexico. General Woll has also been promoted to the rank of commander in

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the President was requested to communicate any correspondence which may have taken place between himself and the workingmen of England. President Lincoln's letter to the workingmen of Manchester was published in yesterday's HERALD. A joint resolution to facilitate a representation of our industrial interests at the exhibition at Hamburg, was reported. A resolution for a select committee to inquire into the conduct of Colonel Gilbert, who dispersed a meeting at Frankfort, Ky., recently, was laid over. Bills to carry into effect the treaty with Peru, and providing another judge for the courts of California and Oregon, were passed. A resolution was offered having in view a limitation of the number of paymasters, quartermasters and commissaries of volunteers. The resolution inquiry concerning the arrest of D. A. Mahony and others was indefinitely postponed-21 against 19. The bill to reorganize the engineer corps was discussed and recommitted to the Military Committee.
The bill organizing the militia was received from the House and the amendments ordered to be printed A motion to take up the Bankrupt bill was agreed to by a vote of 20 against 16, and the Senate ther went into executive session and confirmed several

unimportant nominations.

In the House of Representatives a bill to pr frauds on the government was passed. The Senate bill for the appointment of additional generals was passed. It provides for forty major generals and one hundred brigadier generals; also, that no sp-pointment shall be made except for gallant and meritorious service in the field. Mr. Stevens made a report on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill to provide means for the support of the government. All the points were covered, excepting the clause taxing of 71 yeas to 69 nays. The House insisted upon its bank clause disagreement, and the subject will be referred to a new conference committee. In Committee of the Whole the amendments to the Internal Revenue bill were considered. An amendment reducing the duty on paper was offered by Mr. Lovejoy, but was opposed as irrelevant, and subsequently withdrawn. It was stated, however, that a bill reducing the duty on paper will be introduced at a future time.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the State Senate yesterday several bills were introduced, among which was one to amend the law in relation to burglary, bringing under the head of that crime the breaking open of railroad cars, canal boats, or any place where goods are stored. A concurrent resolution was introduced urging on the general government the payment to for service in the army, and also the payment to counties in the State of sums due them. The resolution providing that sufficient funds to pay up to the present time all the troops from this Stat shall be advanced from the State treasury, in the form of a loan to the national government, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instruc tions to report a bill to that effect. A statement of the condition of the savings banks of the State was received from the Superintendent of the Bank ing Department. A number of local bills wer

under consideration. Board to hold certain land on the upper part of the island, to facilitate the supplying of water to that part of the city, was ordered to a third reading, as also that for the appointment of a State Commissioner of Lunacy. Several matters not of general interest were acted upon. A considerable portion of the day's session was taken up in a discussion on the Governor's message.

The Board of Aldermen held two sessions yes terday, and transacted a great deal of business.
The report of the Committee on Wharves,
Piers and Slips, presented by their Chairman,
Alderman Boole, is a most important document, and if properly acted upon will prove a source of immense future revenue to the city, as well as recovering millions of unpaid rents for the use of ned to immortalize himself in local legis lation, and if he succeeds in turning into the city coffers funds which they have been for years defrauded of he will get the thanks of the over burdened taxpayers. A ballot was taken for the Harbor Defence Commissioners, which resulted in the appointment of Aldermen Henry, Mitchell, Boole and Ottiwell. Fire Marshal Bake sent in his semi-annual report, which shows that he is performing his duty well, and by his promptness quelling incendiarisms in a gratifying degree. Amendments were made to the ordinance to con tinue an additional aid of \$500,000 for the families of volunteers, and it was again sent, as amended, to the Councilmen. The Board adjourned to Monday next, at one o'clock.

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening. A committee of conference was appointed, to confer with a similar com mittee from the Board of Aldermen, in reference to the action to be taken on the ordinance for the relief of the families of volunteers. The commit tee reported in favor of receding from the amend ments adopted at the last meeting of the Board. and the ordinance was returned to the Aldermen in its original form, to be amended by them if ne cessary. The Harlem Railroad Company presented a petition against the removal, by the Street Commissioner, of the turnouts they had laid down without municipal authority. Referred to the Committee on Railroads. The Board ballotted for Harbor Defence Commissioners, when the following members were elected:-Jones, Brice, Hayes, Haughtalin and Repper. The Comptroller sent in his usual fortnightly statement of the relief afforded to families of volunteers, from which it appears that during the fortnight ending on the 21st instant, 37,000 persons were relieved, at an expense of \$65,851. A resolution was adopted, directing the Comptroller to inform the Board what amount of money was paid to each of the Corporation pa pers during the year 1862, for city and county advertising. A resolution of concurrence was adopted, directing the appointment, in the Bureau of the Public Administrator, of a special agent, at an annual salary of \$2,000, to take charge of and settle the estates of deceased soldiers from this city. The Family Aid Ordinance, as amended by the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in, and the Board adjourned until Monday evening next at

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction took place resterday. A communication was received from Comptroller Brennan, calling the attention of the Board to the "act of 1817, of the Legislature." appropriating \$10,000 annually for the relief of destitute foreigners and strangers, and seking why this money has not been paid since 1849. The Board replied, thanking the Comptroller, and stating that the Legislature had not conformed to the act since 1849, and that no good reason appeared to them why the appropriation should n be regularly made. There was no further business of public interest. The number in the public institutions is 6,767-an increase of eighteen for the week. The number admitted was 1,429, and the number discharged, transferred, and who died, was 1,411.

An injunction has been issued to restrain the Board of Aldermen from voting upon the subject of revoking the privileges granted to Commodore Vanderbilt of pier No. I North river in 1853.

In the Superior Court a man named Dickie recovered a verdict of \$1 750 damages against Mr. Anderson, of Lispenard street, for injury sustained

by a fall through a grate, used as a covering for a coal vault, and which was imperfectly faster

Judge Barnard has ordered a stay of proceedings for five days in the case of Mr. Taylor's mar against Comptroller Brennan respecting the payat of the Fort Gansevoort property pu

The case of Jacob Weiler, indicted in the Court of General Sessions for the murder of his wife in August last, was concluded yesterday. The jury, after being out nearly four hours, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, the penalty for which is imprisonment for life or not less than ten years, according to the discretion of the Court. The prisoner was remanded for

A letter received in this city from Tarragona David Mason, was murdered on the mole, in that place, on or about the 15th ult. The deceased in said to have a wife and children residing in this

A letter from Bangkok, Slam, of the 28th of November, announces the death of a child of Captain and Mrs. Emery, of the American bark Algonquin, at that place, on the 27th of the same

The stock and gold markets were very variable and irregular yesterday. At the morning board stocks were all lower, but in the afternoon they railled to the prices of last evening. Gold sold as low as 169% and as high as 172, closing 171% bid. Exchange sold at 188. Money was abundant at 6 a.7 per cent on enit.

The demand was less active for breadstuffs yesterday. Prices were 50. a 10c. lowest for flowr, 1c. a 2c. for own, and heavy for wheat. Perk decised 12%c, a 26c. per this, with higher stocks.

and heavy for wheat. Perk decised 1256. a 250. per bbt., with lighter sites. Eard, become and out means were active at advancing rates. Beef was quiet. There was less animation in greening, whister and tobicoo, while hides, linesed off, tailow and west were freely accept after. Cotton was very duit at 960. a 210. for midding. The freight market was decidedly brisker and closed with

Congress and the Rebellion-Presiden oln as a Temporary Dictator.

The important measures which have lately passed, and others which are now under conideration in the two houses of Congress, will leave no excuse for a failure on the part of the present administration to put an end to the rebellion. With the closing of the present session President Lincoln will be practically invested with all the powers of a dictator. The scope of his authority and discretion as President of the United States will hardly be less than that of Louis Napoleen as Emperor of France. Our whole political system of the peace establishment, including the subordination of the federal government to the will of the States and the people, will be reversed; for the States and the people will be rendered subordinate to the will of the federal administration And this will be done, too, through the duly elected representatives of the States and the people in Congress assembled.

This most remarkable political revolution is now within a few days of its consummation. The Militia bill, which has passed, places un der the control of the President, for the purposes of this war, all the militia of the United States: the Banking bill, which has passed, and the Treasury note or financial bill, which is under consideration, will invest him with an almost unlimited power over the banks, finances and currency of the country; and that other bill which is pending before the House, providing for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, will give him full authority over the liberties of the individual citizen. In a word, we may say that with the adjournment of this Congress, on the 4th of March, President Lincoln, for the two years remaining of his term of office, will be clothed with dictatorial powers, political, milltary and financial, over State and citizen, and by e action of Congress, and under the authority

This organic instrument, and the laws passed n pursuance thereof, constitute the supreme law of the land. Nor do we think it can be successfully denied or contested that, in straining ts warlike authority to the establishment at Washington of a temporary dictatorship, Congress, in the acts indicated, has passed the barriers of the constitution. The legislative power of Congress in regard to the militia, in cases of fairs of the country, and the habeas corpus, is broad and comprehensive. It is possible that with a Napoleon or a Cromwell, clothed with this provisional dictatorship, there would be an end of our republican institutions, and the beginning of an imperial establishment; but there is not the slightest danger of an abuse of his authority by President Lincoln for ambitious purposes. We all know that his ambition is limited to the suppression of this rebellion; but. if it were not, we all knew that he would be utterly powerless to employ the intelligent, liberty-loving soldiers of the Union in any movement involving the suppression of our

regular Presidential election. We therefore entertain no apprehensions of evil results to the reserved rights of the States or the liberties of the people from these extraordinary powers with which Congress is clothing the President. On the other hand, as these laws will be passed over to the next administration, they may even then be turned to good account in the application of their pains and penalties to the abolition disorganizers of the North after the rebels of the South shall have been reduced to their proper allegiance. Meantime, accept ing the plea of imperious necessity, we cheer fully consent to this transformation of our President into a temporary dictator. We cheerfully consent, in view of the great object e concentrating the forces and resources of the loyal States against those of the rebellion, and in the belief that this is the shortest way to the restoration of the Union. We cheerfully consent to surrender for the present some of the privileges, immunities, exemptions and blessings of peace, to push on this war, upon which

depends the very life of the nation. Upon this point the patriotism of the loyal States is surely equal to that self-sacrificing fanaticism which governs the people of the rebellious States. Those people are under the most terrible despotism ever known in modern times They bear it, they sustain it, and they submit to conscriptions, cruelties, extortions, privations, spoliations, losses and sufferings painful to contemplate, under the belief that all these things are demanded of them to secure the independence of their Southern confede racy, and under the belief, too, that, with this object secured, they will have a better government, and a new career of happiness, security and prosperity. Are not then, the people of the loyal States equal to the task of sustaining, in a comparatively light degree, the burdens of a struggle upon which not only the life of the government, but the safety of the property, the home and the ' sehold gods of every man in the country depends? The intelligent render will need no prompting

to answer this question. But we concur in these war measures of Con-

gress from still another view of the subject. They will admonish the great Powers of Europe that foreign intervention against the Union is not to be thought of, and that they can only intervene in support of the cause of the Union Thus Louis Napoleon may, perhaps, be convinced that the time has arrived when, acting upon Mr. Seward's Congressional peace propo sition, he may say to Jeff. Davis and his confede rates: Further resistance against the federal government is worse than useless. Accept the friendly offices of France in behalf of your submission to the Union, or prepare for the consequences. But in every view of the subject, foreign and domestic, we are prepared to sustain these war measures of Congrese, and to support the President even as a temporary dictator. Let us support him, and all that we have lost may be restored; but if we abandon him all that we have may be lost.

The End of the Rebellion and the War-Mr. Seward's Proposition and French

The proposition of Mr. Seward to the Emperor of the French, to put an end to our domestic war and prevent future hostilities, by admitting to their vacant seats in Congress the representatives of the Legislatures and of the people of the several States now in rebellion, has given rise to much discussion about the propriety of the course of the Secretary of State, and a great deal of speculation as to the probable action of the French government. The proposition of Mr. Seward has been denounced by some and ridiculed by other journals; but its wisdom and humanity will be demonstrated by the happy results. It is contended that if Louis Napeleon should intervene it would not be in favor of the Union, but in the interest of the rebellious States, for which he has hitherto exhibited so much sympathy. Now, we deny the premises

which this argument rests. There is no evidence that the Emperor of the French has ever shown any favor to the rebels or sympathy with their cause. The English government, indeed, have stated through their organs that he made a proposition to them to recognize the independence of the Southern confederacy-a proposition by declining which they lay claim to much magnanimity. But we have not yet seen any proof of the allegation. and it was probably set affoat by John Buil for the purpose of embroiling France with the United States. One fact is worth a thousand conjectures or unsupported assertions. The Emperor has never permitted any privateers to be fitted up in French ports against the merchant marine of the United States. The British government has permitted the Alabama and other armed rebel vessels to be built under their very nose to war upon our commerce. It is through the connivance of the British government that the blockade is so frequently run from the port of Nassau by vessels carrying goods contraband of war. Yet we are told England is strictly neutral and France the

friend of the South.

The very reverse of this is true. France was the friend of the United States in their struggle with the tyrant George III. It was through her aid in arms, men, money and ships that the war resulted at last in the triumph of the American cause. This was in the reign of a king-the infortunate Louis XVI. But the same friendship for this country was illustrated when France was a republic, and the victor of Marengo her First Consul. In 1803 Napoleon sold Louisi ana to Jefferson, in behalf of the United States. for a mere trifle. He did so, not only from hereditary friendship to the Union, but from here ditury enmity to its baffled foe. He desired to see the American republic a counterpoise to the maritime supremacy of England; and Napoleon III. would not be the nephew of his ancle, or be true to the traditions of France, if he did not desire the same thing. From the beginning of this war British statesmen and their organs have never ceased to exult in the division of the republic, because they feared and hated it as the naval and commercial rival of England. They have openly declared that naider the severance of the Union as : accomplished, final and fixed fact, and that this result is for the benefit of mankind in general and the British empire in particular. The chief reason they allege for refusing to join Napo leon in friendly mediation is that the effort might result in reconciliation, whereas, by letting the belligerents fight it out, they would not only be rendered harmless to John Bull for a long time to come, but their eternal separation would be secured. To accomplish this our amiable cousins are willing to sacrifice cotton for years to come, and even to risk a revolution at home. No such sentiment animates the breast of Napoleon. He desires the restoration of the Union and a speedy peace.
It is highly probable, therefore, that he will

not only accept the proposition of Mr. Seward, but ask the other crowned heads of Europe to unite with him in supporting it. If any or all of them refuse, he will nevertheless go forward himself, and place them in a false position. He will say to Mr. Seward: "I agree to your plan. and I will lay it before the Southern confederacy." Of course the Secretary of State and the President, by whose authority the proposition was made, must agree—they are bound by their own offer, which they made in good faith. If the Confederate government also agree, then an armistice will of course follow, and the representatives from the Southern States taking their places in Congress, there will be an amnesty and oblivion of the past, and, after calm deliberation, guarantees for the future can be adopted and inserted in the constitution. The bill prohibiting the return of the Southern representatives to their seats can have no legal efficacy. It is not competent to members of Congress from one section of the country to disfranchise another section, and keep the seats of its representatives vacant, or fill them with bogue members not elected according to law. Congress cannot change the constitution. Nor will the Executive give any aid in carrying out so revolutionary measure. The emancipation proclamation moreover, will fall to the ground, as so much waste paper, and the confiscation acts will share the same fate. The judiciary-one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government, and that to which is specially assigned the duty of expounding the constitution-will pronounce all such laws null and void. The Emperor of France, on his part, will insist on the fulfilment of the treaty by which Louisiana was sold to our government. One of the conditions was that the municipal rights of the French citizens then inhabiting that territory should be strictly preserved. Among those rights was that of holding negro slaves; and it belongs to those people and their descendants to forego that right if they think proper; but it is not law-

to deprive them of it by force. On the other hand, if the rebel authorities should decline to accept the offer made to them through the Emperor of the French, they would be put completely in the wrong, and the Southern people, who are thoroughly sick of the war, would be very likely to rise against them and bring back their States by a counter revolution, to say nothing of the probability of Napoleon compelling the Richmond Cabinet to succumb, by sending his legions new in Mexico across the Texas frontier, by aiding the Union arms te crush the rebellien by land and by sea, and by enlisting in the interests of peace and the cause of humanity the whole civilized world.

We shall therefore look forward with great interest to the raply of Napoleon, and hope that not only will it be favorable, but that his diplomatic negotiations may be completed in time to permit the President to call for the Fourth of July an extra session of Congress, to represent every State, South and North, East and West, and thus to solve the problem of a permanent peace, and what George Washington declared to be the first essential to the very exstence of the States as an independent Power, "their indissoluble Union under one federal

The Spectre of McClellan Frightening

After Brutus and Cassius and the other conspirators had put Julius Casar out of their way his spectre troubled them. They easily disposed of Casar's bedy; but his spirit would not down at their bidding. An unwelcome visitor at every feast, a grim admonition at every counoil, an awful warning in the camp near Sardis came Cæsar's memory and Cæsar's ghost, with the prediction. "Thou shalt see me at Philippi." the spectre of General McClellan haunts the niggerheads. They shrick with rage and fear in the balls of Congress at the bare mention of his name. They lose no opportunity of villifying and slandering him in their treasonable papers. Just as Brutus, in the dead of night, saw Cæsar stalk terribly before him, so Mephistopheles Stevens was appalled by the spectre of McClellan during the debate upon the Conscription bill on Tuesday last. Hence the production of the letter from General Scott, on file in the War Department, in which the veteran complains of certain "irregularities" in the conduct of General McClellan in neglecting to report directly to him instead of to the President or the Secretary of War. This letter has greatly rejoiced the niggerheads; but we doubt that it will at all injure the gallant General whom they have so consistently assailed. Mephistopheles Stevens has shown himself no

friend of General Scott in exhuming this letter. It was the trick of a base political partisan blinded by malice and careless of consequences The letter, it will be observed, was read by Mr. Stevens without the least explanation of the peculiar circumstances under which the "irregularities" complained of occurred. If those circumstances were fully known General Mc-Clellan's conduct would vindicate itself. Sec retary Stanton, who is aware of the reasons why McClellan did not always report to General Scott, has added another to his many meannesses by allowing that letter to be produced without the appropriate commentary. In his desire to injure McClellan he has again exposed his own contemptible, petty spite to public reprobation. Suppose that General McClelian had, at that time, positive orders from the President and the Secretary of War to report to them, and not to General Scott, how would the case stand then? Secretary Stanton knows whether or not such orders were issued; and, if they were, he has been guilty of the most despicable connivance with falsehood in allowing Stevens to produce General Scott's letter without explaining the circumstances under which McClellan acted. We know that at that period General Scott was extremely obnoxious to the Secretary of War; that the President and the Secretary both considered the veteran too old and ill for further service; that they wished to remove him, but "let I dare not wait upon I ould:" that soon afterwards his resignation was accepted and McClellan appointed in his place; that for some months prior to this acceptance of Scott's resignation McClellan was virtually regarded and treated as the Commander-in-Chief by the President, the Secretary of War and all their friends and favorites. These facts were openly talked about in Washington, and are embalmed not only in the correspondence of our newspapers, but in the diaries of Count Gurowski and Bull Run Russell, both of whom were then admitted to the confidences of our highest officials. What is more natural, therefore, than that the President and his War Secretary should have privately directed McClellan to deal with them. and not with General Scott?

On the 4th of October, 1861, when General Scott wrote that letter, he thus describes his condition:-"I am unable to ride in the saddle or walk, by reason of dropsy in my feet and legs, and paralysis in the small of the back." More than this, he had not yet recovered from the chagrin and mortification caused by the defeat of our army at Bull run-the first battle about which General Scott ever consulted the politicians, and the first he ever lost. The veteran General instinctively felt that he was being unjustly assailed by the very abolition clique which had previously urged him "onward to Richmond," and although he did not, perhaps, fully understand the intrigues against him, he knew that his removal was streauously demanded. We can readily appreciate the spirit in which the old hero regarded the apparent "neglects" of subordinate generals during this period. Even unintentional slights pain the recipient deeply when circumstances indieate that his power is waning. This letter, tien, was like a spoonful of that "hasty plate of soup" which scalded the General just before his Mexican campaign. It was written not as a grave charge of insubordination aganst General McClellan, but because the veteran's amour propre was wounded by the indifference of McClellan's superiors, and because he thought he saw in McClellan's "neglects' a hint of a desire to get rid of the warworn seldier. We can readily excuse General Scott for writing such a letter under such circumstances; but there is no excuse for the meanness of Stanton and Stevens in making the letter public. It is of a piece, however, with the usual treatment of McClellan by the niggerheads. They could not win him to their disgraceful sciemes, and so they determined to ruin him. We do not believe that they greatly congratulate themselves upon their success. In vain did they withhold reinforcements and supplies at the hou; of his greatest need. General McClellan did not die before Richmond. In vain did they heap insult and contumely upon fully in the nower of the general govern-McCiellan at Alexandria. The patriotic Gene-

ral did not retire from the army, but effered to ight as a common soldier. In vain did they at tempt to succeed without him. When Lee crossed into Maryland the niggerheads fell on their knees to the man they had persecuted and begged him to save Washington. In vais did they dismiss him from his command after that glorious day at Antietam, when he once nore rescued his chief persecutors from capture by the rebels. They met their Philippi at Fredericksburg. General McClellan is now the most popular general in the country, and may be President, if he desires it, in 1864. The niggerheads know this, and hate him accordingly. This new attack upon him, like all previous slanders, will only increase his popularity. We call upon General Scott to set matter right. He is an old soldier, and will not see another soldier suffer because of a m sconception and misconstruction of this letter to the War Department. Let him explain this letter, as Stanton or Stevens should have done. He is now well informed, doubtless, in regard to the intrigues then in progress against him, and can clear McClellan's reputation as a faithful and obedient soldier. If his rheumatism will not permit General Scott to write the few words ecessary for this purpose, we will send him one of our phonographic reporters, to whom he can dictate his remarks, and then the public will soon be informed whether or not General McClellan obeyed superior orders in metreorting certain army details to Lies General Scott.

THE POOR GREELLY FUND. There is some be revolence in this world after all. The most needy—though the least deserving—ebject of charity is not overlooked. Little children pity poor Greeley. In addition to the one cent with which a boy started the Greeley fund, we have received the subscription referred to in the foilowing clever letter:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REBALD. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1869. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1862.

In your paper of yesterday you announce that a little boy had sent "poor Greeley" a nickel cent, and as every-body knows he is an object of charity, and as pa has considerable of this world's goods, I send "poor Greeley" two cents in postage currency, or rather I send him a five cent note, which, as pa says, is worth only about two cents in gold since the Tritume and other abolitionists have abandoned the idea of restoring the Union and are "going is blind" on the nigger.

You must not publish my name: for pa takes the Dame Histard, and would be sure to see it, and then I should get a "licking" for spending money on so miscrable an object as "poor Greeley."

CHARLEY RAY.

We hope that Charley's "pa" will reserve his

"lickings" until after the war, and then catch poor Greeley and "lick" him soundly and heartily. The poor Greeley fund now amounts to three cents in nickel, or one nickel cent and one five cent postage note. Poor Greeley may obtain this amount by applying at this office, with a clean face and the proper credentials.

NAPOLEON SENDING PRIESTS TO TREAS .- We see by the latest advices that a number of French priests and women belonging to religious orders are en route for Texas. Texas, we presume, means Mexico. It is evident the Emperor intends using all means in his power to bring the Mexican expedition to a fortunate issue, and that with a view to this accomplishment he is following out as nearly as he can the example we set for him in our Mexican campaign. It will be remembered that President Polk wished to send to Mexico, with General Scott, Archbishop Hughes, who was to use his influence in Mexico as the vicar of Christ. Nopoleon, who has obtained all the details of our movements in that country, is following out our programme as nearly as he can, which is a great compliment, as all are aware that imitation the most sincere flattery.

THE PRIVATEER ALARAMA.

HALIFAY, N. S., Feb. 26, 1868 The schooner Wm. Stairs, from Trinidad, bes s The schooler will Stativ, the school of the

The Monster Iron-Clads.

Honorum, Feb. 24, 1869. Hon. Gideon Whiles, Secretary of the Navy:— Six-I see by the public press that the govern of war. These vessels are intended, as I underst be about the same length and size as the Stevens B

and one of them now under contract with Mr. Webb. o I propose to relieve the government of all risk as to the success of at least one of these vessels by obligating my-self to complete the Stavens Battery, and deliver her, rendy for service, on the following terms, viz.:—

1. That she shall be impenetrable to the most destructive missile fired from the most powerful gun (with its ordinary service charge) now used in our own or in any European naval service, to be tried upon her at short range—say 220 yards.

2. That she shall have greater speed than any other iron-ciad war steamer in the world.

3. That she shall be more manageable and more quickly

fring steamer.

4. That she shall have an armament capable of throwner a broadside at least equal to that of any ship now

affinit

5. That she shall be delivered to the government complete and ready for service within nine months from the time the order is given for the sum of \$1,500,000; but so payments will be required until she shall be ready for delivery provided, however, that the performance by me of these conditions is not to rest upon theoretical opinions, but (if desired) shall be brought to practical tests—the test of her sea going qualities to be a voyage to Charleston bar and back to New York harbor.

make the ship the most powerful and efficient war stea er in the world, at a cost to the government far less th that of the Warrior or La Gloire, or than that of any other

that of the Warrieror La Gloire, or than that of any other ship of the same size and quality. She could also be completed in less than half the time it would require to build a new ship. If she should prove a failure, the whole loss fails upon me, and not upon the government.

Or I will transfer the vessel to the government as she new stands—having her hull, boilers, engines and machinery nearly all complete—for her cost to me (say \$250,000), provided she is then finished by them on my general plan. I estimate she would then cost the government in all \$1,000,000.

This arrangement would give the government the benefits of the \$300,000 heretofore expended by them on the chip, and which was relinquished by the section of the last One-gress. As will be seen from the last offer, I do not prove to make any profit out of the government, but charten the discredit of any failure, that she may be completed on our plans, that we may not be held respectively from the discredit of any failure, that she may be completed on our plans, that we may not be held respectively to the success of the plans of others. E. A. STEVENS.

P. S.—If time is of great importance to the government, the vessel could be completed in much less time, but effourse at an incressed cost.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1860 The proposition of Mr. Stevens has been reject. Secretary Welles. It has, however, been placed before naval committees of Congress, and it is probable that directions will be given to the Secretary of the Navy to accept a proposition in every way so generous and b

Immense Union Mass Convention at In-

diamapolis, Ind. Indiamarolis, Jan. 26, 1863. The Union Mass Convention to-day was the largest ever held here. There were over 30,000 persons present. The proceedings opened with prayer by Bishop Ames. Gov-ernor James A. Wright, of Indiana, presided. There was speaking from three stands. Governor Jonnson, of Tennessee; Hon. Sam. Galloway, and Rev. B. F. Carey were

among the speakers.

Resolutions were passed reaffirming devotion to the federal Union and a hearty support to the government in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed out, deprecating all trucking armistices and juggling conventious with traitors in arms as "weak inves one of the enemy," that cannot be entertained a single moment by loyal men, endorsing every measure that the the formation of a North Residen conte